THE FENIANS

The Bubble Burst-The O'Mahony Side on the Wane-General Discontent-The Roberts Party -Sweeney to Move Before the First of May.

The bubble of Fenant m appears to have really by at true, O'staho; y is son at Union Square, by we no lenver hear of the recept of arge su as of morey, no tymor of warlike preparations are allost, no mass meetings are being or to be held, the afort, no mass meetings are being or to be held, the propheces of the crives of Sephens and the conquest of Canada, or fighting in Ireland, in Bermudo, in Australia, in India, and the centre of Africa, have not been julidid, and consequently the firsh bonds are lew and away below our, and even the most enthusastic Femans begin to lose considered in the movement.

The principal work of the Union Square authorities at present consists in superior inding a fair which is being held in wermania that for the benefit of the lines state or months.

Is selly noted in secretaria that for the brack of the rail of the brack of the cares of state, and are there in co innetion with the ladies of the 'R-d Hand' Circle on and 'n soliciting their Found admirers whe happen to visit them 'ho put down their names for a clane in a brenstpin, a silver pitcher, or a picture of the Council." It is said that Control Kulmanariasa with a circle from East-orthogonal that the care of the council. their names for a coance in a breathin, a silver pitcher, or a picture of the Coence." It is eard that General Killian arrived in the city from Eastport, Maine, last evening, bringing with him the entire tunds and having his conferers to pay their own expenses on the artis excursion back. The rank and fife are displayed at the conduct of the leaders, and probably hence, orward use e will be a very sensite displayed in the receipts of the Treasury Department.

pir ment.
Lozens daily go to the beadquarters of the O'Mabony party demanding their money, which they allege to have given under the expectation that hosallege to have given under the expectation that hostiling were to be commenced a menth ago; but the
followers of the itead Centre very soon eject the disaffected parties, and send them howling into East
Seventeenth street. Hundreds of others would make
sim ar demands and they not been intimidated by
the cries or "British Spy" and "traitors to Ireland,"
with which the officials of the Mofiat Massion assail
every one who happens to differ from them.
The Roberts-Sweeney men are making very
serious preparations for a march on Canada. They
keep their movements entirely secret, and they solied not money but carridges, No. 58, of which they
saw they require about 5,000,000. Before two weeks
the party shall have taken some definite action.

the party shall have taken some definite action. Sweeney intenes to "move" about the first of May, and promises "yeter;" or "death." General Mullen, who adhered to the Urion Square colors, has resigned his position there, and let for the West, where it is said he do ivers lectures pronouncing the whole thing a "humbug" Stall O'Mahony has a tew adherents left, but the great majority now seem to look to Roberts as the only hope of Ireland and Fenianism.—New York Tribune

The Fenian Float.

WHERE IS IT, AND WHEN IS IT LIKELY TO SAIL? ONE OF THE SAILORS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES
COMMISSIONER—THE PROSPECT NEARER THAN A WEEK AGO.

This ferencon a collusion case came up before

This intenced a collision case came up before United States Commissioner Osborn, in which Judge Beebe of counsel of one of the parties moved for an a journment to Monday morning.

"Air Debuis McMahon, counsel for the other side, objected to the adjournment on the goodna that he had a witness who might be called away before Monday, in which event he would be left without a witness.

Eoth counsel argued the subject with great energy and warmth, when the Commissioner said he would examine the wirners, and so what probability there was of its poing away. The withcess, a middle-aged Irishman was then called and sworn, when the fol-

Irishi an was then on red and sworn, when the following examination took place:

What is your name? My name is Edward Hillyer.

What is your business? I am a scataring man, sur.

Are you now shipped on board of any ship? I am
hos, sur.

Are you going to leave this of frict before Monday? I don't know, sur; I'm going to Staten Island

this afternoon at 4 o'c ock

Are you iskely so ship to-day? I don't know, sur; it depends on my landlord, now much I owe him. If you go to sea, won't you still - won't you sign no articles before you go? I'm under oath not to l you What is the prespect of your going before Mon-

dry? I don't know, sur.

Is the prospect of your going any nearer than it was a week ago? It is much nearer, sur.

I suppose you are connect a with the Fenians?
(No response from the witness.)

The Commissioner said he would adjourn the examination to Monday morning, as the circum.

examination to Monday morning, as the circum stance of the probability of the winess being absent was not known to the law. The question thereupon was asked by some of the specia ors, Where is the Fenian fleet? When is it going to start, and where

Eorder Feniaus-Movements of the United States Authorities.

ST. STEPHENS, N. B., April 21.—United States troops now guard the American side of the bridge between Calais and of Stephens. Vigilance here has not at all relaxed, but the excitement has some Many of the Femans were on this side to-day,

watching the volunteers drill.

The new barracks erecting for the regulars is reariy a mile from the town. General Dovle, it is said, will make St. Stephens his headquarters. THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

Whatever the instructions from Washington may be the United States author ties are certainly in a great flarry. They are continually going from one to another, and hourly consultations are in progress. The officials of the Customs department are most uncommunicative, and an outsider has to draw interences from what is actually passing before his eyes. One would suppose that the instructions of the United States Government were not of a character, at this present time of peace and with our republican simplicity in matters of state, to warrant the withholding of an answer from a natural question to these officials from any citizen. A want of courtesy of this nature has prevented me from giv-ing to your reader- before this the tollowing circu-lar, addressed to the Cohector at this port:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Abril 10, 1866.—Sir:— I am advised through the State Department that a scheme is on foot by the Fennans threatening to violate the neutrality isw, and that men and arm are passing through your port for this purpose You will exercise due vigilance in preventing, by all lawful means within the scope of your official du les, any intraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and when you have any doubt as to your authority or official duty, conter with the United States District Attorney of your judicial district, and be governed by his advice.

"H. McCullock, secretary of the Treasury."
There is ever, reason to believe that the hymothes

There is every reason to believe that the branches War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, are not harmonious on the question which now puzzles them all for action and solution. The serigare of the Feman schooner Pray, her release by the Customs Department, her subsequent seizure by the naval authorities, and the seizure of the reputed Fenian schooner Perseverance, and the condicting exhibits of author ty, prove the fact. I might here state that General Killian, who claims the possession of his yes of by reason of his just rights as an American citizen who has committed no breach of the laws, now threatens to appeal to President Johnson himself, demanding the interference of the Chief Executive to restore his property to him.

now threatens sold, demanding the interference of the sold, demanding the interference of the tive to restore his property to him.

The steamer brought with a energy Meade, a detachment of the 3d Regular Artillery, intely stationed tachment of the 3d Regular Artillery, intely stationed tachment of the 3d Regular Artillery, and with all the Sallivan, and with all these at Fort Preble, in Portland harbor. She takes company now at Fort Sullivan, and with all force will proceed to Calais, where she is to disbark them for duty at that point. Report also has it that the whole available force in the department of the General is ordered here without delay.

The meaning of the movement is variously preted. The Fenians say that the arrival of English men-of-war in these waters is a menace which the United States are preparing for. Another interpretation is that the United States are determined to enforce the neutrality laws, which, from the situation of the structure of th which is the neutrality laws, which, from the situa-tion of affairs, are threat-ned with infringement. Whatever the true reason may be, the following fact may assist to a better comprehension of it. The General soon after his arrival was waited upon by the Collector of the Port, whom he ordered to hold the two seized schooners at all hazards and that if their detention could not be effected otherwise, he would proclaim marrial law.

would proclaim martial law.

Three English war vessels arrived yesterday and have gone up the St. Croix river and Passamaqueddy bay. One of these is the frigate Dancon, of

eighty-four puns, flagship of the squadron on this coset. She has on pourd Admiral or James Hope of the Royal Navy. The Dancon also brings the 22d Regiment of British intantry, from Ma ta, whose 22d Regiment of British istantry, from Maita, whose strength is variously estimated at from seven nundred to a thousand men. One of the other velue is brings a battery or battalion of artillery from Hall-lax to St. John. It should be suited that the prosence of the 22d Regiment cannot be considered as an entirely hostile matter. The regiment was due for some time in New Brunswick where it was ordered to relieve the 15th Regiment ordered to Bermuod in accordance with the usual changes and transfers in the service.

It will be remembered that the Fenian schooner Programs captured by the revenue officers a taw

It will be remembered that the Fenian schooler Proy was captured by the revenue officers a tow days ago, on suspicion of having a large cargo of arms belonging to the Feniana. She was detained but a few bours, and atterwards released. It was reported that her cargo, which consisted, undoubtedly, of arms and ammunition, was being discharged in small boats, which were rowed a ong the coast. The commander of the Euclish war slap Pylades then came on board the American boat Wincoski, and, on certain representations being mide by him to the captain of the latter vessel the Fenian schooner was avain detained under the suns of the American man-of-war, the capse of her detantion, however, is believed to be an order from Washington.

EXECUTION.

The Paul-Munday Murder-Buser and Houser Hanged-Their Last Night on Earth-They Protest their Innocence to the Last-Scope at the Gattows,

rom the Fittsburg Commercial 21st. It is not long ago made we recorded the execution i three wietched human beings in Pattiourg or the commission of the highest crime against the law known in this state. The intense excitement which their death upon the gallows created then was barely greater than that produced by the rial, conviction, and langing of Daniel Buser and John B. liouser, at Ebensburg, Cambria county, for the wil-tul and deliberate murder of Miss Mary Paul and her niece, hiss Cassie Munday The crime for which these two miserable men yesterday afternoon suffered the extreme penasty of the law, was characterized by the ulmost heartlessness, and shocked the puche mind for miles around the locality where the deed was committed.

I he circumstances of the case were peculiarly agare checupstances of the case were pecunary aggravating, and started up a lively determination among the people to see the caus of justice satisfied in the execution of the perpetrators. To this end the officers of the law were greatly assisted in ference of our tile murderers, and although a long period capted teiore they discovered the real criminals, and many and various obstacles beset them in tracing out the proofs of their awill crime, they at met succeeded, and have brought two so a b coded wretches to justice and cond gn punishment

THE MURDERED PEMALES. Miss Mary Paul was a maigen lady of some seventy years old, who resided on a little farm in a retired part of Croyle township. Cambria county, in this The tarm-house was situated on a road not very frequents traveled, and presented to the mind of a murderer many advantages for the taking of human life, without running too many risks of being detected. It was a lonery situation distant from any other dwelling, and its sole occapanits were a neeble old woman and her mice, a girl of seventeen tears, either or whom would be unterly powerless in the hands of two such monsters as Buser and Houser were shown to have been.

For many years Mess Fau had lived a lite of comparative sectusion in to a place and during that time rumor said that she had accumulated a considerable amount of money, which was care dity see died in the old farm-house. The old lady was a woman of excremely frugal habits, and possessed many estima-ble qualities, for which she was highly estermed by the larmers' lamibes in the country surrounding he was exemplary in all her conversation and con

duct, and regarded with veneration by many of the young people among her heighbors for the motherly counsel and Christian advice which from time to time she was wont to extend them. Of her personal history there appears to have been little known, excepting that she had a family of relatives living in Cambria township, in the same county—the annity of her fiece, Miss Ka'e Munay, who fived with her for the purpose of learning how to weave Miss Paul was intelligent, active, and industrious for one of her age, and her-self tilled a small ratch or ground adjoining her house, upon the proceeds of which she in part subsisted, and occasionally required an resignification profit. It is said that she was quest once about her means, but s e proved to be de eddedy reticent, and, further than people could judge from her quiet exterior lie, there is abso-lutely nothing known about her. The idle rumor that she was a "miser," and pos-

ed 'large wealth which she nad hoarded up g years," and "burjed beneath her house," other similar stories of a similar character were put in circu ation about the poor old lady, whose w fortune in reality consisted only of her little f and a few spare collars she had managed to accumulate to sustain life in its dectine, when she would no longer be able to work in her little garden paich, and must needs have the means to procure food and raiment. These rumors were not believed by intelligent people who knew her best and were able to judge more correctly of her cuaracter and financial status. But a new lenorant minds naturally grasped the idea as well founded, without stopping to inquire into the acts of the case and stories were outen concocted and crediated about the old lady, so that she almost seemed to them a second "Mother Fadet, with her 'little cricket' " Her niece, Miss Munday, had so far succeeded in acquiring a practical knowledge of weaving that she was about to return to her father's in Cambria to we

ship, and was actually consting the dass for her joy-ful return home when her young life was suddenly AN ATTEMPT AT SUIGIDE.

On the night of the 16th instant, 8user made an attempt to commit suicide, and nearly succeeded in accomplishing his design. By some means he succeeded in obtaining a small piece of tin, apparently belonging to a blacking box lid, and while the attention of his keeper, who remained in the hall of the prison, was engaged, he cut a large vein in one of his arms. He then laid down on his bed and apparently fell asleep. Some minu es afterwards he arose, and, upon gaining the floor, he fell forward on his face. The noise of the fall alarmed sheriff Myers, who resides in the jail building, and, upon hurrying to the cell, discovered Buser lying on the floor apparently in a dving condition. The Sheriff immediately bound up the wounded arm, and despatched rently in a dving condition. The Sheriff imme-diately bound up the wounded arm, and despatched messenger for a physician, but upon the arrival of he latter he pronounced the case hopeless storatives, however, were administered, and after working with Buser for nearly six hours, they succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

A LETTER PROM BUSER.

The next morning four letters were observed tied The next morning four letters were observed tied to the end of a string suspended from the wall. These letters were directed to various parties; one of them was addressed to Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Econsburg, and is the most important. Considerable interest appears to be attached to it by many who receive it in the light of a dving declaration. It is as follows:—

EBENSBURG, April 7, 1866 .- Mr. Wilson:-They think they have the ones that done this deed, but God forbid. They have not. Those that done this are far away. Now, good sense and reason wil tell you that we are not the men, and in particular poor Houser. He don't know anything about it whatever. You will bear in mind I have always told you that we had no hand in killing these poor women, and I tell you so again. We had no hand in killing them. I will tell you, though, what we did do; I gave to George Blanchard my draft or map. He isst the one he had. He had one of the same kind as mine, and he told me he lost his in the woods, and it he lost his the time he was up here ar not I cannot say. He got out (of the penitentiary) before I did and he knew of the thing as well as I, and I met him on Troy Hill on funday, the 21st day of May, and he wanted to know if I was going to come up here. I wanied to know if I was going to come up here. I told him that I had sworn off going on the cruise, and to him that I has worn on going on the ornise, and he wanted me to give him my map, but I did not give it to him. Then we set to meet again on the lat of June, and again on the 6th, and on the atternoon of the 6th, I gave to him my map. Now I wil tell you that the men that were seen by James Cooper, they were the ones. They had a carpet sack, but no box. Now, Mr. Wilson, the time that Mrs Graham saw us go away was on the 15th of June; then we had started for Oil Caty. Now, clease take notice, I made it my business to stay in Allegaenv from the 2a of June till the 9th, because I did know that the robbery was to go on on the 7th of June. Now you see that I was at home at the time, and I done all this behind poor Houser's back. So you see he don't anow snything of the matter whatever. He is innocest indeed, and as for him being up here hunting is all a humbug, for I know it the best. He never was up here in all his life till the Sherif fetched him here. This is the honeat truth. And now if Mary Miller can recollect that I had to go to Pittebarg on the he wanted me to give him my map, but I did not give

6th of June to meet a man. I went on the 6th 7th, and 8th, for I was to meet him (Banchard) from his return but I have not see a rim since, and I nev r heard anything of the robbery. I bought the forman paper and I never found anything in it, and I thought he gave it up and had not done anyth ng. DANIEL BUSES.

THE SCAPPOLD.

The saffold was mode ledy as principle similar to the one used at the recent executions in this city, with the exception of the drop, which was thirty in tree of thirteen notes. It was contracted and in the immediate supervisit not sheriff sayers, who is by trade a campener. Owing to the narrow dimensions of the lady part, the solfield was eracled in a yearst of automing the Court Homs. The conclusions were manufactured by Mr. Frank Bopp, of Reserve township, near allegency city. vnsnip, near Alleghony cury.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION. About seven o'clock a guard, consisting of thirty men, armed with muskets, were stationed around the court house at d ja'l, and the avenues leading to the court house and had, and the avenues seminar to these buildings. The entrance to the jail was also guarded, and no person was permitted to enter, un-less having urgent business with the Sheriff Mr., Myers had removed his faurity from the building, and everything besokened that a solemi tracedy was about to be enacted. The scaffold had been comp ted and tested and found to be admirably smited the purpose for which it was intended it was beared directly under the windows of the ce is in which the culprits were confined, and the cross-beam was plainly discernible to them.

THE PRISONERS.

E The condemned men passed the earlier portion of E. The condemned men passed the earlier portion of the night in devocional exercises with their stribulations, father. Christy and Giles. About 10 o'clock honer laid down on his bed, and clopt soundly until moisting. Buser retired about 12 o'clock, but his slomber was not so quiet and undisturbed as the tot his companion. They arose about 7 o'clock, and partook of a light breaktast, and at 8 o'c ock were joined by the cloreymen who had halored so zealously for the r spiritual website. Begions services were then resumed and continued ligious services were then resumed and continued for several hours. The prisoners, although still protesting their innoceace, expressed themselves ready to meet their God, and manustes a desire to have the execution proceeded with at as early an hour as possible. Their caim and colected appearance, and the screnny with which they spoke of their ap-proaching seath, was evidence to the mind-of their iritual advisers that their labors of love had been

Precisely at 12 o'clock sheriff Myers visited the prisoners in their cells, and informed them that their ast hour had arrived. While Buser was being pinioned he asked the Sheriff it are would be permitted to speak from the scalled. The Sheriff inpuired what he wished to say, when he replect that he wanted to seelare publicly that Houser had not, in any way, been connected with the crime for which he was about to suffer. Air Mises told him that he had a ready stated that irrequently, and that a mire rejectation of it would have no effect upon to a minus to the relief. the jublic. Buser conversed on the subject with Father Christy, who also recommended him not to speak, unless he had a contess on to make. He then stated that his only object was to assert Houser's innocence, but it may best friends on carth were opposed to it he would desist. He also reiterated his former state pents in regard to himself, and said that he had nothing further to say.

lormer statements in regard to himself, and said that he had nothing further to say.

The prisoners were then taken from their cells to the scaffold, Father Christy walking by the side of Buser, and Father Giles with Houser. They were at fred in the same cothing they were in he prison guring their meanceration. Buser being dressed in black coth coat, grey pants, while shirl, and gatter shoes. Houser was similarly a tired, with the exception that he wore a pair of soid er's pants. Their cothing was much the worse for wear, in fact, they presented a very shabby appearance. Upon their arrival at the scaffold, they both kneeled down, when the impressive funeral service of the Catholic Church was perfolmed by the attending clergyman. The condemnes men appeared to realize their post The condemness men appeared to realize their post-tion, but neither of them exhibited the least aren or fear. During the service Buser moved his lips as n prayer, while Houser listened attentively, but ade no outward demonstration.
Unon the conclusion of the service, the con-

demned men kassed the clergyman and Sheriff byers, when they seared themselves on chairs, which had been placed on the patform and the which had been placed on the patform and the sheriff bound their legs securely with stript of musin. They toen arose, and the ropes were placed around their necks. Houser noticing Dr. Brin, the Jail Prysician, among the speciators, come upon the scaffo d when he bade 1 im an affectionate farewest and when he bade i im an affectionate farewell and kissed him. The Sheriff then covered their heads with white musin caps, and wa king down the steps of the scaffold, placed his foot upon the frigeer, and the unfortunate men were launched into eternity. The knot on hion-er's neck slipped around to the back of his head, and the fall completely dislocated his neck, causing almost fusiant death. Buser siruggled violently for about two minutes, and died of sirangulation. The execution took place within of strangulation. The execution took place within ten minutes from the time the condemned left their cells and fifteen minutes afterwards Drs. R. S. Bunn and William Lemmon pronounced them both dead, They were left hanging an hour, when they were out down and pieced in neat pine coffins which had be n prepared for their reception. The physicians had at first intended to make a post mortem examination of their ren ains, but they afterwards concluded not to do so. The coffins were then placed in a wagon and convered to the Catholic Cemetery, loc ted at the outskirts of the town, where the deceased had expressed a desire to be buried. A large crowd of persons who had congregated in front of the prison follows: lowed the wagon to the cemetery and witnessed the burnal.

The execution throughout was admirably conducted, and great credit is due to Sheriff Myers and his deputies for the manner in which they per-fected their arrangements and carried them out the number of persons admitte to witness the excounties, a few prominent citizens of the

town, and the representatives of the press. As these were the first executions that have ever occurred in cambria county, the Sheriff was besieged with ap-plications for tickets of admission, but he refused in early every instance.

Mr. Munday, father of one of the victims of the cruel murder, asked for permission to witness the execution, but his request was not granted. He ap-peared to be very much disappointed at the refusal,

and did not leave the vicinity until informed that the sentence of the law had been carried into effect. His wife and niece of the murdered girl accompanied In order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who have expressed a desire to see the scaffold, the sheriff has concluded not to remove it for some time, and it is possible that the scaffold upon which Buser and Houser were hanged will hereafter be numbered among the attractions of the beautiful village of

The Official Vote in Connecticut.

The official declaration of the vote in the recent Connecticut election shows that Mr. Eng received 43,438 votes, Mr. Hawley 43,975 and there were 4 (four) scattering votes. ley's majority, 533. The Hartford Times (Demo cratic) says:—"The average majority is 1002, Mr. Hawley, the lowest on his ticket, runs nearly 500 behind the average of his associates, after all the reduction of that average caused by Mr. Winchester's local unpopularity. On the other hand, Mr. English, the Democratic nomince for Governor, runs nearly 300 ahead of most of his associates on the ticket. The differences are exceedingly rare, if not unparalleled in Connecticut elections, and may be regarded as sig nuicant."

An Alleged Chilian Privateer Afloat It has been discovered that a vessel name La Orientai has sailed from this port, as is al leged, for Chill. She cleared on the 6th inst. for Buenos Ayres, and attracted no suspicion while she lay here. She sailed on the 9th, and on the 12th orders were received from Washington to detain her for examination, information having been given by the Spanish authorities which justiced this proceeding.

The vessel was then on her way to her destination.

It is stated that she was built for river service in South America, is on perfectly legiti-mate business, and has not the remotest connec-tion with the Chilian was.—New York Commerearl Advertiser.

-It has been remarked that Queen Marie Amelie and the Landgrave of Horse-Homburg, who both died on the same day, were born on a 26th of April, but at an interval of one year between them.

JEFF, DAVIS IN PRISON.

Fortress Mouroe—A View of Jeff Davis Taking His Morning Walk—Prison Life of the Trattor—Some of His Views of

His Contemporaries, From Richmond I went down the river to Fortress Monroe. On the way objects of interest were pointed out Fort Darling, Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, Harrison's Landing, City Foint, Jamestown, the first white settlement in the New World, Newport News, etc. Upon in-troduction I obtained a pass to enter the For-trees, where I had not been many hours, when I met the great Rebel chief. Jest, Davis, face to tace, while ne was taking his usual dally walk on the ramparts, under escort of an officer by his side, and two armed soldiers behind him; and I had a good yiew of him as he passed me. He was well dressed, had a light-colored fett

hat, and new boots. His eye was clear and bright, his step firm, and his bearing as proud as a Roman conqueror. He is induiged in thi recreation every day, and is apparently cheerful and tree from care. During these walks he frequently recites scraps of Latin and Greek poetry. He is privileged with the use of the fine ibrary of the Fortress, and is permitted to write. course under inspection of the commanding

He is a great smoker, and when in his apartment employs his time in writing, reacing, and praying. Alternately he is very quiet and pions, and testive and boisterous. He treely expresses his opinions about the innerals and leaders on both sides. He thinks McCiellan was our greatest general, and says Grant is no soldier, nothing but a butcher; Lincoln was a good-natured man, but a tacsass; Andrew John-son is pretty smart, and inclined to go the fair thing so tar as he can, but he is not a great

He thinks his capture was very unjust, as he was fairly paroled by the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and says that if he had any idea of being taken he could easily have made his escape. He was terribly enraged at what Foote, or Mississippi, said of him, and declared that Fuote was a "constitutional liar"-that he "had often told him so;" said he was glad when made his escape from the Confederacy, and that he 'gave orders to let him go, and not to stop him," adding. "I was glad to get rid of such a nuisance.

"The Duke of Marlborough," Jeff says, "de serted his sovereign, lought successfully under the balners of another prince, and his name has come down in history as one of the noblest men, and greatest of generals of his time. But Marshal Ney, one of Napoleon's famous generals who, after the bamshment of Napoleon to Elba gave in his adhesion to the ruling powers, and again joined his chief on his return, was, his final overthrow, taken and shot as a traitor. His commentary upon these historic facts was this:-"Treason n for prospers-for when it does, none dare call it breason."

It is of no consequence to any one to know from what source or by what means I derive my information concerning the sayings and doings of this hold, bad man, I can only say the recital is perfectly true, and to be relied upon. - N. Y.

VISIT TO SANTA ANNA

A Sandusky Boy Breakfasts with Him. The Sandusky (Ohio) Register publishes an interesting letter from a Sandusky boy, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and now a midshipman in the Navy, whose vessel, the Swatara, recently touched at St. Thomas. We copy the following:-"On the 11th, five of us midshipmen went up by

Santa Arma's residence, hop no to get a sight of the noted General. As good luck would have it, one of the sudgen rain-storms peculiar to the tropics came up just as we were opposite his house, and observing condition, an American, who appears the General's Major Dome, came out invited us to enter, a proposition which we gially accepted We were shown into a kind of carlor, most beautifully furnished with Brusse's caree, six large-sized mirrors, spiendid in niture in the way of chairs, tables, sotas, etc. and marble statuary in abundance. While we were look no at ever thing with true Yankee inquisitiveness, the General sent in his Major Domo to invite two of us to take breakfast with him, but as there were five of us the decided that we should draw lots for the honor. accordingly produced two handkerchiess, and tying a knot in the corner of one, placed all four corner of one and one corner of the other together, and myited us to draw, after the manner of drawing straws. I was unlucky enough not to draw eith r the knot or the single handserchief, and therefore the knot or the single handk-richief, and therefore couldn't go in; but I didn't regret it, as he snortly after requested the remainder of us to wait and take coffee with him, which proposition we were nothing toath to accept, as we cannot drink coffee with Santa Anna every day. As soon as breakinst was over (it ought to have been called dinner, for it was 12 c'clock M., and they had everything that we would have at that meal, though cooked in Mexican style; we went in, and after being soparately introduced to the General, took our seats at the table. We attempted a conversation with him, but found he could speak bothing but Spanish. There were several at the table besides ourselves. yiz., an American, a Dane, a Mexican or two, and a Carthaginian. There was also a Spaniard from Feru, l ozano, a dark-looking man who is a poet. He was the only celebrity besides the General and our-selves(!) The coffee was served up in the finest Seyres china, on a silver salver, the largest I ever saw. After coffee came wine and cigars. The American acted as interpreter, and we managed to get along very well. The General tooks like a very fine old man; is 68 years old, with hair of a dark brown, and appears to be in period health. He does not wear spectacles, seems likely to retain his sight for many year. After cigars we made a graceful adieu, which was rendered by the interpreter as only an expres-sions of that sort can be rendered, in the most flow-ing of Spanish sentences. It made me stare to hear our short speech translated into words as long as the moral law, and as only a Spanish born could express it, for the poet acted as our interpretor, and he did get it off well, toe. I wanted to pat him on the back. It pleased the General amazingly, too, and he returned it in true Hidelyo style, saying that everything he possessed was ours, and we could make ourselves at home, etc. I forgot to maniform that he proposed a toset to me arranging that that he proposed a toast to us during the meal, viz. that we might all become Admira s. After everything was said and done, and we could find no exwell pleased with our day's adventures. In fact, think I never passed a more singularly agreeable day in my life"

The Danger from Cholera.

The physicians who have examined the cases of sickness on board the Virginia, say that there is no doubt that it is cholera, but add the assurance that they do not think there is any danger of a communication of the pestilence from the vessel to the city.
The Albany Journal comments on this as fol-

ows:- "Ofcourse, in the light of all scientific experience, this conclusion is pure nonsense. The cholera travels in waves of the atmosphere. It is an impalpable, intangible, but potent mala ria, which casts its baneful seeds upon the currents of the wind, and travels whithersoever they will bear it. The danger is in the fact that the advance wave has broken upon our coast. There are others rolling on behind it, and we must be prepared to find that they have over leaped the feeble barriers of quarantine, swept past the insufficient obstacles that will be opsosed to them by the Santary Board of the me tropolis, and deluged the land with disease."

-The Paris correspondent of the London Or chestra writes, March 27th:-"No change at the Opera Comique. M. Flotow's new opera is get ting on rapidly, and Gounod's charming work. La Colombe will be given in about a fortnight. At the Lyrique Don Juan and Les Joveuses Commercs are nearly ready. La Fiance d'Abydos has been replaced on the bills, and met with fair success, Mad'lle Daram, a young and very promising artist, taking the part originally sustained by M'me Carvalho,"

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph

WARRINGTON, April 23. The Collectorship of the First, Second,

and Third Districts. It is reported that Colonel William A. Gray of Philadelphia ex-inspector of streets in your city, is a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Pennsylvania, in place of John H. Dichl, who has held the office for several years. Colonel Gray has been here, and his claims are strongly urged.

Colonel D. W. C. Baxter, 72d Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves, of your city, is being strongly pushed for Collector of Revenue, Third District Pennsylvania, in place of William J. Wainwright, present incumbent. It was announced ome time since that Colonel S. M. Zulick had been appointed, which was incorrect, as Colonel Zulick does not reside in the District, which was unfavorable to him.

Simon Cameron is here, working to defeat the confirmation of General Knipe, lately appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg, but the prospect looks tavorable to Knipe, and it is thought he will go

The Collectorship of the First District is unsettled, and it is "hung up" at the White House. Samuel J. Randa'l, Representative from the First District, has been the prime mover in pushing Sloanaker's claims, in consideration of Sloanaker using his office and influence to secure Randall's re-election.

Sale of Marine Hospitals.

The President has signed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell at public auction such Marine Hospital buildings and lands apportaining thereto as he may deem advisable, provided that the Hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Maine, shall not be sold or leased, nor shall any hospital be sold or leased where no other sultable or sufficient hos: pital accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms for the comfort and convenience of the patients. The Secretary is also authorized to sell at public auction such of the revenue cutters as he shall find ill adapted to the purpose of the revenue service, and to expend the proceeds in the purchase or construction of other vessels better suited to the wants of the service.

Our Financial Condition

There are now in the Treasury one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and all warrants for army pay are in, and drafts for the same are being issued for payment up to the close of the present fiscal year, ending June 30. All Goverament securities are at par and above six per cent., and the financial affairs of the Government are so prosperous that if Congress shall not embarrass the Treasury by voting away the public funds injudiciously, to indemnify ciaims for losses incorred in the late Rebellion, or some such questionable purpose, the Secretary of Treasury has bopes of negotiating the five per cent, loan at par.

The Mexican Question—Withdrawal of the French Forces.

The French Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State on Saturday. It is said that he presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of nonintervention as explained by the Secretary of State. The Emperor kindly and cordially replies to the United States, and engages to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments; one of them next November, and the others in May and November, 1867. The full and final correspondence between the two Governments which led to this important result will, it is expected, be sent to the House of Representatives this week, in answer to a call recently made on the Department of State on motion of Mr. McKee, of Kentucky.

Neutrality-The Chilian and Fenian Dis-

ficulties. The Secretary of State in February last writing to the late Daniel S. Dickinson in relation to the steamer Meteor, which was seized and prevented from being used as a Chiliau pri vateer against Spain, said:-"The President is determined that the neutrality laws of the United States shall be administered in good faith, with entire fairness." The principle thus announced will, there is no doubt, be as strictly applied in preserving the peace between Great Britain and the United States should the Fenians seriously endanger it.

Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee will probably report Robert Dale Owen's plan for reconstruction to-morrow. It contemplates universal suffrage in 1875, and a change in the basis of representation in 1870, when it can be done upon a legitimate census.

Generals En Route. Generals Steedman and Fullerton left Norfolk for Newbern yesterday.

Southern Dignitaries.

Robert E. Lee is expected here in a few days, and his secesh friends are making due preparations to show him marked attention. Mayorelect Monroe and Alderman-elect Nixon, of New Orleans, who have not been permitted to exercise their functions on account of their connection with the Rebellion, are here getting their

Masonic Visitation.

President Johnson, who is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has invited the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction to visit him.

Financial.

The disbursements and transfers by the Treasury Department last week amounted to \$10,348,077.

Treasurer Spinner had in his cash vaults, Saturday noon, legal-tender notes, fractional currency, gold, silver, and other cash, amounting to \$95,918,471.

Internal Revenue. The receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday last were \$411,418.08, and for the week end-

ing on that day \$3,464,194.58.

From General Grant.

General Grant, prior to his departure for Richmond, issued a special order to General Foster for the protect on of the Union citizens of Florida from the cruelties and injustice practised upon them under the cover of the State

A Richmond Dinner Party.

A correspondent at Richmond states that the Lieurenant-General, his wife, and wife's father, Colonel Badeau, Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law, the City Postmaster, with several others, to the number of twenty, sat down to a dinner given in honor of the party by the proprietors of the Spotswood House, Senator Yates and ex-Governer Wood, and Mrs. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, are there, the guests of Colonel Loomis. Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, is also at Richmond.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTBESS MONROE, April 21.-General James B. Steadman and General J. S. Fullerton, Commissioners appointed by the President to visit the Southern States, accompanied by Colonel O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Eureau, and other officers of the same institution, arrived here to-day from Norfolk, where they have been having interviews with the municipal officers and the citizens of that city and Portsmouth. They called upon Major-General Miles, commanding the District, and were furnished with conveyances to visit Hampton, Statetown, and the freedmen inhabiting those villages. An extended examination was made into their condition under the present working of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the evidence of all the accessible land-owners and farmers living in this section of the Peninsula was taken, with a view of ascertaining the actual practical results of the Bureau and the prevalent opinion existing in regard to it. Generals Steadman and Fullerton return to Norfolk this evening, and from thence intend making an extended tour along the Seaboard and Roanoke

Railroad. The gunboat Asculrey arrived in the harbor late this afternoon, towing a naval storeship in-

tended for the Portsmouth Navy Yard.
The Noriolk and Portsmouth ferry has been unconditionally turned over to its owners by Colonel A. P. Biunt, Acting Quartermaster, in accordance with instructions from the Quarter-

master-General. It is understood that the Light House Bureau has inaugurated measures to rebuild the Light House at Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotank river, and the Croatan Light near Roa-nose island. North Carolina. A new light is proposed to be established at the mouth of the North river, Congress having appropriated \$10,000 some time ago for this purpose.

The election of municipal officers in Ports-

mouth. Va., which took place about two weeks since, having resulted in no choice, by reason of the untimely and unlawful closing of the polls in one of the wards, it will be held again to-day.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 .- The Chamber of

Commerce have adopted, and telegraphed to the California delegation in Congress, resolutions requesting, under a suspension of the rules, the passage of a law making it a felony to ship or transport nitro-glycerine within the United States on American vessels.

The California, Oregon, and Mexican Steamship Company will inaugurate a line of steamers between San Francisco and the mouth of the Colorado river on the 15th of May.

The Coroner's jury on the inquest held on the the bodies of Samuel Knight and ten others, killed by the late explosion, found that their deaths were caused by the explosion of nitro glycerine contained in a wooden box which arrived on the steamer Sacramento on the 13th inst., addressed to W. H. Mills, Los Angelos, and that no mark indicated its character. The jury express the opinion that the shipper is guilty of manslaughter, and should be prosecuted. They acquit the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and Weils, Fargo & Co., of all blame.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONBOE, April 21 .- The weather is unsettled. Wind from the south and east.

Three schooners bound to Charleston, S. C., sailed yesterday afternoon, but came back during the night, and reported the wind dead ahead, and a heavy sea running at the Capes.

The steamer James Stevens arrived here this morning from Savannah, short of coal, bound to New York.

Steamer Ella, recently arrived from Savannah, Ga., sailed for New York last night. The Bridsh brig Ella, Steele, from Philadel-

phia, has arrived at Norfolk, light. NEW YORK, April 23.-Arrived, steamers Moneka, from Charleston; Saratoga, from Rich mond. Barques A. S. Bell, from Cardenas; Mayflower, from Mayaquez; Catharina, from Antwerp; Golden Fleece, from Ponce; Orixa, from Callao; E. Wright, from Cardenas. Brigs Aurali, from Sagua; Zercon, from Rio Janeiro; Los Arrigos, from Para,

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

City Tax on National Banks-Death of a Catholic Priest-Civil Rights, Etc. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMOBE, April 23. - The First National Bank of Baltimore has filed a bill of equity in the Superior Court to restrain the city authorities from taxing the stock of said bank, which the city claims the right and power to do. This suit involves principles of great importance to

all National Banks. Rev. Lawrence McCauley, Catholic priest, rector of St. Peter's Church, died on Saturday. Two new cases under the Civil Rights bill are now pending in our Courts, and many others are

hkely to occur. The U. S. Gunboat James Adger.

NEW YORK, April 23.-The United States gunboat James Adger, from Aspinwall on the 11th inst., arrived at this port to day.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 23—Cotton is quiet at 37c for Middings. Flour has declined 5@10c; sales of 6500 bbls. at \$6.00@8.60 for State; \$8.00@13 for Ohio; \$6.65@8.60 for Western; \$9.00@16.25 for Southern; and \$7.75@12 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant Beef steady. Pork steady; sales of 1200 bbls. at \$26.02 for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.